



CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Office of the Mayor

Mayor Timothy M. Keller

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

January 28, 2026

TO: Klarissa J. Peña, President, City Council

FROM: Timothy M. Keller, Mayor



SUBJECT: First Quarter FY2026 IPRA Report

The Office of the City Clerk is pleased to provide its First Quarter Fiscal Year 2026 IPRA Report. The report will show the efforts and progress being made by the Office of the City Clerk to address the exponential growth in public records requests the City is receiving.

First Quarter FY2026 IPRA Report

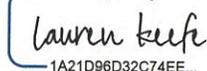
Approved:

Approved as to Legal Form:


Samantha Sengel

Chief Administrative Officer
Date

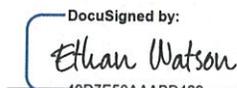
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Lauren Keefe
City Attorney
Date

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Ethan Watson, City Clerk

1/28/2026 | 1:57 PM MST

Date

Cover Analysis
First Quarter FY2026 IPRA Report

- 1. What is it?** First Quarter FY2026 IPRA Report
- 2. What will this piece of legislation do?** N/A—Informative
- 3. Why is this project needed?** N/A—Informative
- 4. How much will it cost and what is the funding source?** N/A—Informative
- 5. Is there a revenue source associated with this contract? If so, what level of income is projected?** N/A—Informative
- 6. What will happen if the project is not approved?** N/A—Informative
- 7. Is this service already provided by another entity?** N/A—Informative

FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

TITLE: First Quarter FY2026 IPRA Report

R: N/A O:
FUND:

DEPT: City Clerk

- No measurable fiscal impact is anticipated, i.e., no impact on fund balance over and above existing appropriations.
- (If Applicable) The estimated fiscal impact (defined as impact over and above existing appropriations) of this legislation is as follows:

| | Fiscal Years | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | Total |
| Base Salary/Wages | - | - | - | - |
| Fringe Benefits at | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal Personnel | - | - | - | - |
| Operating Expenses | - | - | - | - |
| Property | - | - | - | - |
| Indirect Costs | - | - | - | - |
| Total Expenses | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| [x] Estimated revenues not affected | | | | |
| [] Estimated revenue impact | | | | |
| Revenue from program | | | | 0 |
| Amount of Grant | | - | - | |
| City Cash Match | | | | |
| City Inkind Match | | | | |
| City IDOH | | | | |
| Total Revenue | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

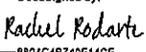
These estimates do not include any adjustment for inflation.
* Range if not easily quantifiable.

Number of Positions created

COMMENTS: No additional staff or staff time will be needed.

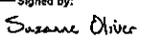
COMMENTS ON NON-MONETARY IMPACTS TO COMMUNITY/CITY GOVERNMENT:

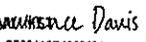
This report is for infromative purpos. It highlights the efforts and progress made by the Office of the City Clerk in handling the rising number of public records requests the City receives.

PREPARED BY: Rachel Rodarte
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 FISCAL ANALYST

APPROVED: Ethan Watson
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 DIRECTOR

REVIEWED BY: Rachel Rodarte
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 CITY ECONOMIST

FIRST QUARTER IPRA REPORT

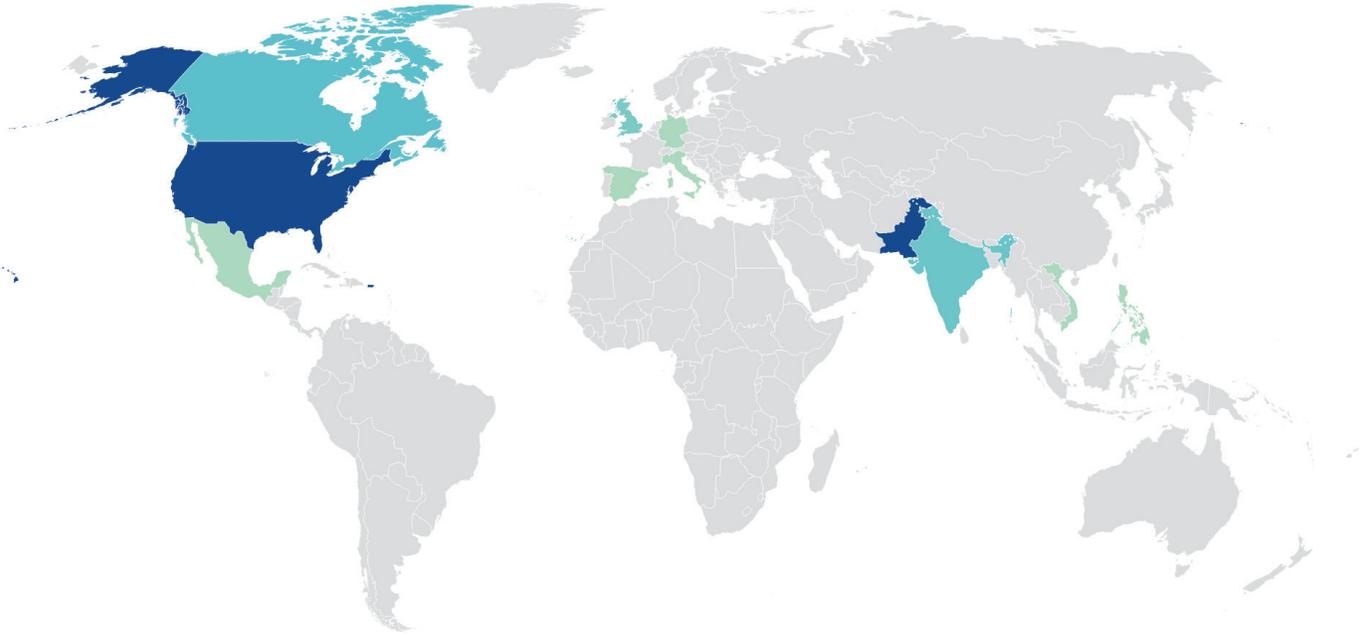
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OFFICE OF
THE CITY CLERK

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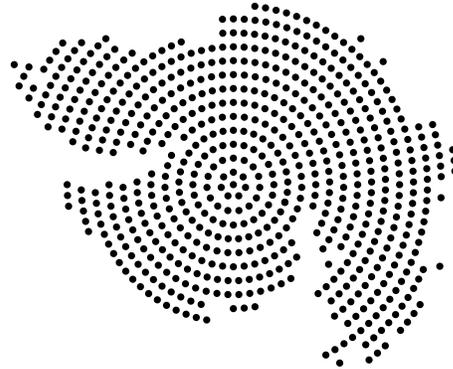
International Origins of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q1 FY26)

The map highlights countries associated with requester-reported location information for APD-related IPRA requests submitted during Q1 FY26.



Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

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Uniting Talents, Fueling Progress



Meet our dedicated team of professionals who have contributed their expertise, passion, and collaboration to drive our success.



Video Requests Are Reshaping How People Use IPRA

What's changing

- Video and body-worn camera requests now represent a growing share of APD IPRA activity, reshaping workload, coordination demands, and closure timelines.
- Video records have shifted from a specialized category to a central driver of APD IPRA volume, with broader scope and significantly higher processing demands than traditional document requests.

Why these requests are more complex

- Video requests frequently seek “all available,” “raw,” or “unedited” footage.
- Requests often involve multiple officers, units, or recording systems, requiring cross-department coordination and extended review.
- These requests are more resource-intensive than traditional records requests and require substantially more staff time.

Who is submitting them?

- Historically, individual requests were infrequent and narrowly tailored; current patterns show repeat submissions using standardized language and targeting video tied to discrete incidents.

- In the most recent quarter, **new individual requesters** appeared among the APD's highest-volume IPRA users for the first time. These requesters first emerged only in the prior calendar year.
- These commercial requesters now appear alongside institutional users such as law firms, data brokers, and the Law Offices of the Public Defender.

Patterns and indicators

- The consistency and volume of video requests suggest a systematic approach rather than one-off inquiries.
- While the City does not track reuse of released records, the structure and scope of these requests closely mirror those commonly associated with systematic acquisition of incident-based video content by online media outlets and independent content creators, including platforms that specialize in police footage.
- A growing share of high-volume requests originates outside Albuquerque, signaling episodic, transactional use of IPRA by non-local actors rather than community-based engagement.

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Quarterly Growth Compared To One Year Ago

Top-line change

- **APD IPRA requests increased 69% from Q1 FY25 to Q1 FY26**, marking a significant escalation in workload over a single year.

What is driving the increase

- The growth reflects an acceleration of existing trends rather than a new or isolated development.
- Increases are concentrated in complex requests, particularly those involving video and incident-based records.

Why volume alone doesn't tell the story

- Video and incident-based records require substantially more staff time, coordination, and review than traditional document requests.

- As these high-effort requests make up a larger share of total volume, they place disproportionate pressure on processing capacity.

What the data shows

- Even without a corresponding rise in unique requesters, the shift toward more complex record types explains the scale of growth observed in the first quarter.
- Rising request volume is increasingly tied to record type and complexity, not just overall demand.

The Takeaway

- The FY25 Q1 to FY26 Q1 increase reflects a shift toward time-intensive requests, not a proportional increase in the number of requesters.

Driver of IPRA Growth Q1 FY25 Through Q1 FY26

Growth reflects both increased participation and higher request volume per requester.

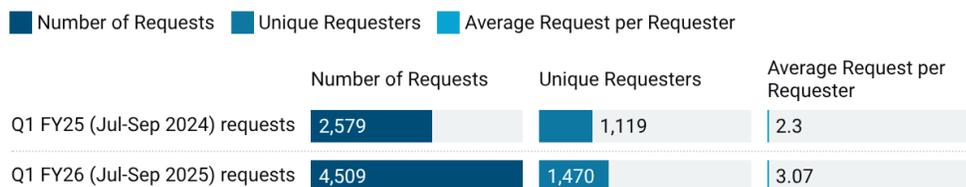


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper



Requester identities reflected here are based on direct communication with requesters, who confirmed the use of multiple email accounts associated with the same individual.

Case Summaries, APD-Related Requests



REQUESTER NAME: WILLIAM ALEXANDER

Location: Sherwood, AR

Known Email Accounts:

- alexanderwill.fl19@gmail.com
- alexanderwill.fl18@gmail.com
- alexanderwillilam.25@gmail.com

Number of Video Requests: 294

Approximate Total Staff Time: 27,231 minutes (454 hours)

Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):

“Any and all body-worn camera footage, dash camera video, and related recordings for all officers on scene...”

Pattern Observed:

Repeated incident-based requests submitted under multiple email accounts associated with the same requester identity, often seeking comprehensive video records tied to discrete police encounters. These requests frequently involve multiple officers and recording systems, contributing to elevated staff processing time.



REQUESTER NAME: FATIMA

Location: One Unit Colony, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

Known Email Accounts:

- fatimaiq0123@gmail.com

Number of Video Requests: 65

Approximate Total Staff Time: 1,560 minutes (26 hours)

Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):

“requesting body-worn camera footage, dash-cam footage, rear/backseat in-car camera footage, and the incident/offense report...”

Pattern Observed:

Repeated incident-based video requests reflecting a repeat, high-volume usage pattern rather than isolated or case-specific requests.



REQUESTER NAME: AMNA KHAN

Location: Quarter no 43-II, One Unit Colony, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

Known Email Accounts:

- amnaakkhan96@gmail.com

Number of Video Requests: 62

Approximate Total Staff Time: 3,055 minutes (50 hours)

Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):

“I am researching...body worn camera, incident reports, and investigative records.”

Pattern Observed:

Requests are attributable to a non-U.S. requester based on consistent address history during FY26 Q1, and predominantly target body-worn camera and related incident footage.



REQUESTER NAME: AMANDA BARBER

Location: 1234 Central Ave NE, Albuquerque; Address does not correspond to a residence.

Known Email Accounts:

- amandabarber435@gmail.com

Number of Video Requests: 111

Approximate Total Staff Time: 893 minutes (15 hours)

Representative Request Language (Systematic Example):

“I am researching...APD BWC, dashcam, 911 audio/CAD, and incident reports...”

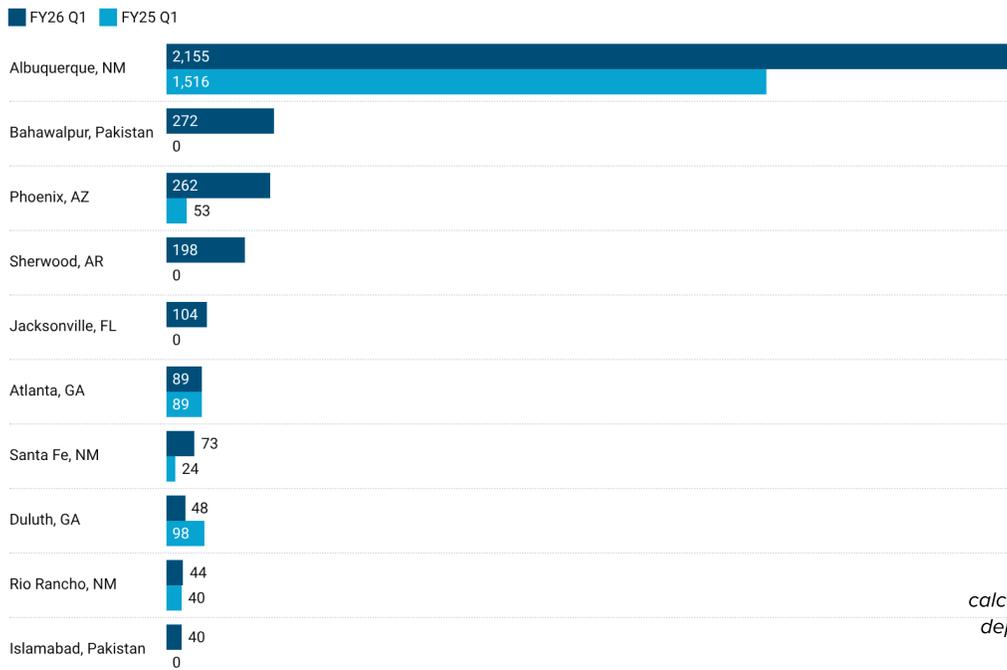
Pattern Observed:

Request language is more concise than other high-volume profiles, the volume and subject matter align with standardized, repeat submission patterns observed across FY26 Q1.

IPRA Demand, By Location

Top Requester Cities for APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q1 FY26 vs. Q1 FY25)

This chart compares the cities most frequently listed in requester-reported location fields for APD-related IPRA requests in Q1 FY26 and Q1 FY25. For the first time, two international cities appear among the City's highest-volume requester locations.

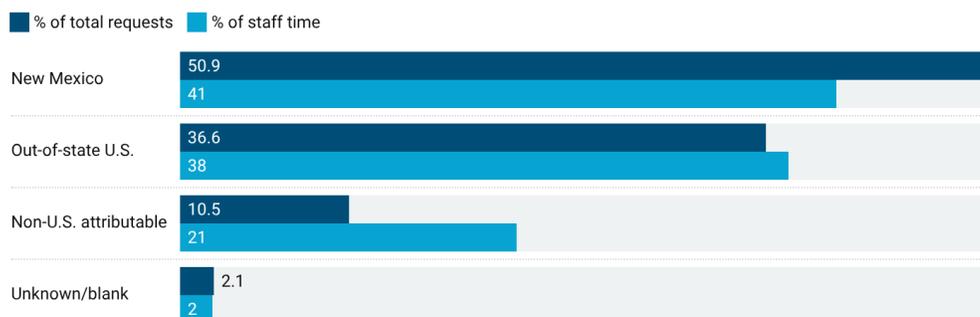


Estimated staff time is calculated uniformly across departments and includes time spent by both permanent and contract staff.

Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

APD IPRA Requests vs. Staff Time by Requester Location (Q1 FY26)

This chart compares the share of APD-related IPRA requests to the share of total staff time required to process those requests, grouped by requester-reported location.



Non-U.S. attributable requests account for about 10% of request volume but nearly one-fifth of staff time. Location reflects requester-reported information and may not represent physical presence or residency.

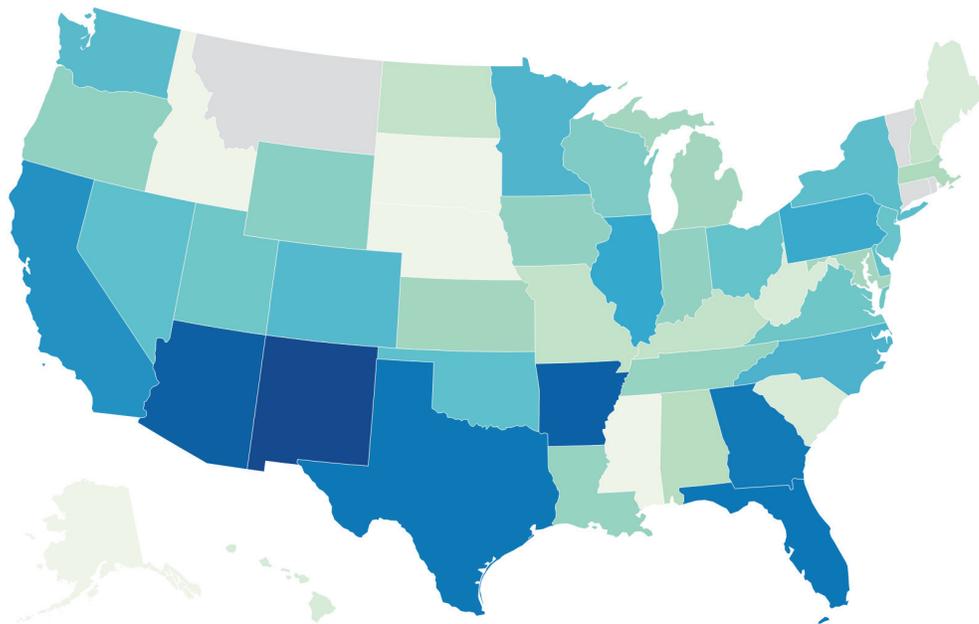
Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

Where IPRA Requests Originate

Geographic Distribution of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q1 FY26)

APD IPRA Requests by Requester-Reported State

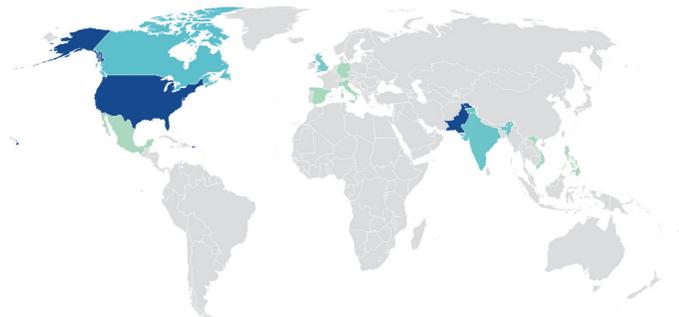
Count of Requests



Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

International Origins of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q1 FY26)

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Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

International Origins of APD-Related IPRA Requests (Q1 FY25)

The map highlights countries associated with requester-reported location information for APD-related IPRA requests submitted during Q1 FY25.



Map: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

From APD Focus, to Citywide Impact



A citywide view of Q1 performance, highlighting request closure rates, requester patterns, and departmental demand.

Grappling with Growth, Despite New Challenges

↑ **59%**

New request growth over Q1 FY25

↑ **48.3%**

Requests closed 20 Days ≤

↑ **196K**

Records digitized

↑ **5,917**

Requests received

↑ **4,435**

APD related records requests

↑ **45%**

Of request were made by individuals

↑ **1,735**

Backlog requests

• **28**

Dedicated Staff



The first quarter of FY 2026 highlight challenges our office faced, including 59% growth in requests over Q1 FY 2025, and a new group individual requesters taking a majority share of all requests submitted.

Request Rates and Backlog Trends

Comparing Requests Received FY 2025 to FY 2026

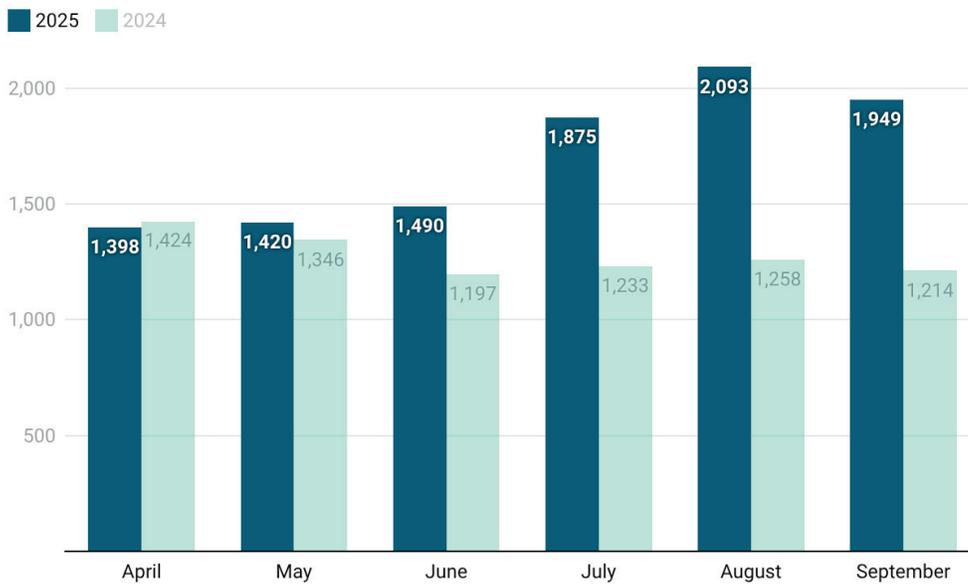


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

FY 2026 Q1 Backlog Status

An increase in video-intensive requests from outside New Mexico and abroad has placed sustained pressure on processing capacity, driving backlog growth despite ongoing reduction efforts. For consistency with prior City reporting, backlog is defined as requests open longer than 30 days.



Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

Requester Profile and Usage Patterns

FY 2026 Q1 Top Requester Types

This graph identifies which requestor type most actively uses the public records system.

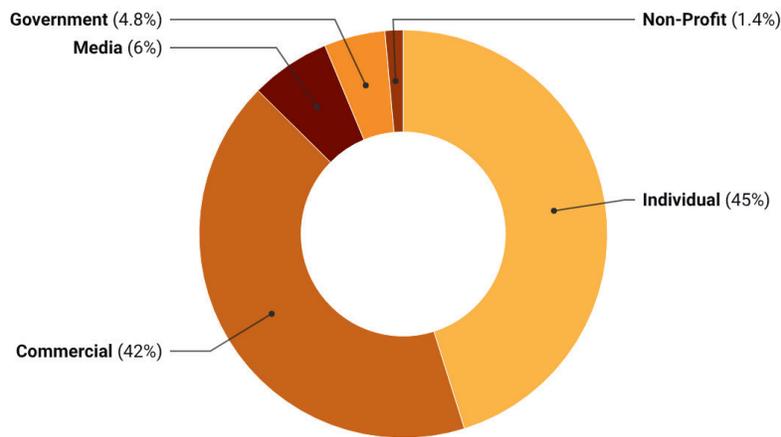


Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

FY 2026 Q1 Top Requesters

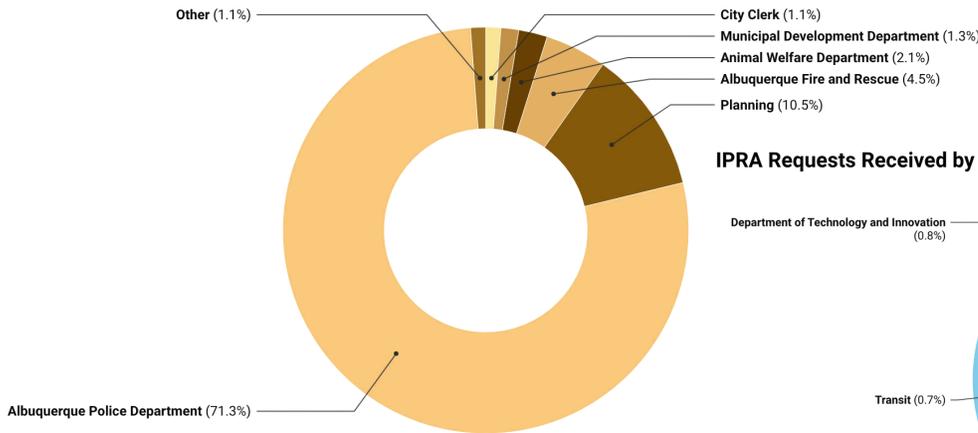
This chart shows the largest requestors by volume. For the first time, individual requesters appear among the top requestors, reflecting a shift in how IPRA is being used alongside traditional institutional requesters.

| Requesters | Region | Count of Id |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| William Alexander | United States of America | 295 |
| Parnall Law | United States of America | 198 |
| Lexis Nexus | United States of America | 153 |
| Crime Cam Crashin | United States of America | 145 |
| Amanda Barber | United States of America | 111 |
| Sidra | Pakistan | 70 |
| Fatima | Pakistan | 65 |
| Amna Khan | Pakistan | 62 |
| Law Offices of Lerner & Rowe | United States of America | 61 |
| Law Offices of the Public Defender | United States of America | 58 |
| Sania | Pakistan | 53 |
| Julia Andrew | Pakistan | 43 |
| Begum & Cowen | United States of America | 42 |

Table: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

Departments in Focus, Progress in Motion

IPRA Requests Received by Department



IPRA Requests Received by Department 1% or Less

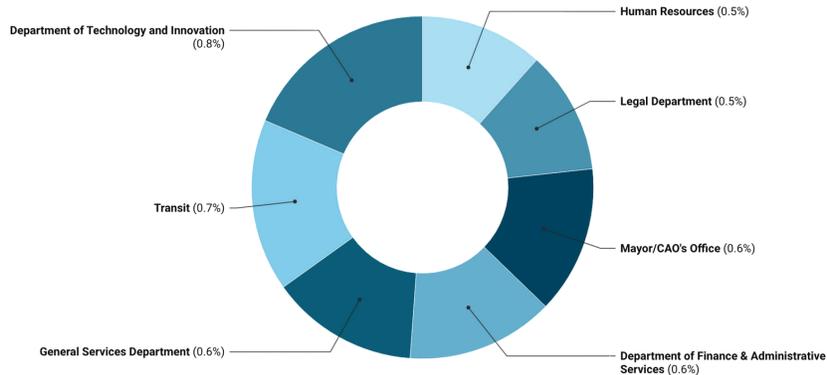
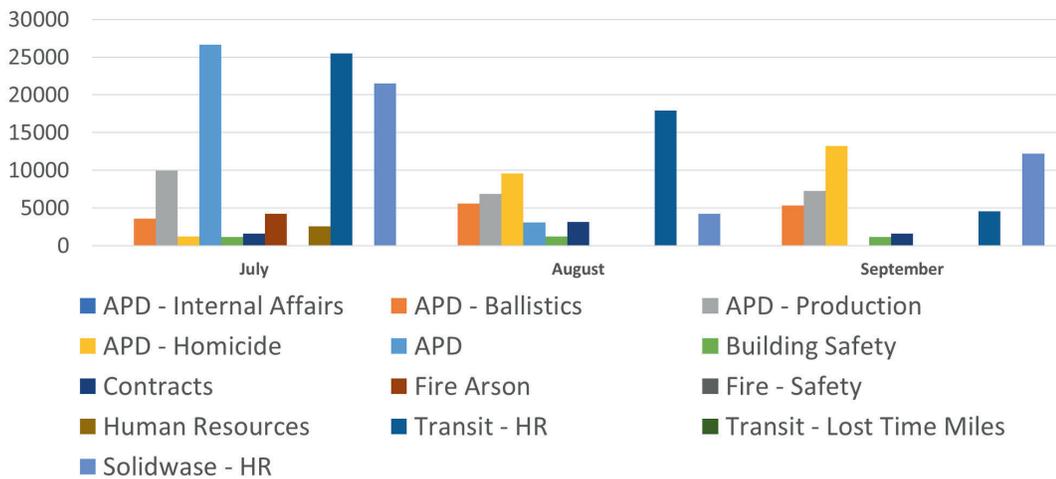


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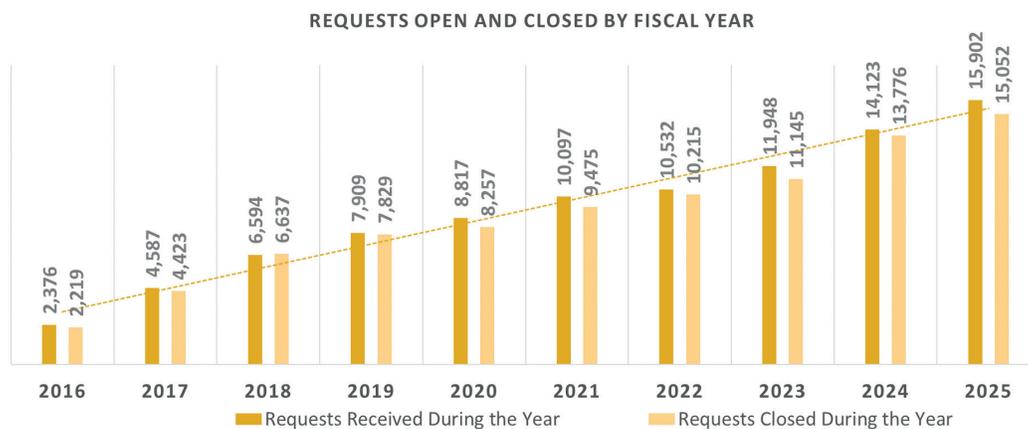
Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

Department Records Digitized



This section highlights which City departments receive the most requests and the progress made in digitizing their records —showing both where demand is highest and how digitization helps us respond more efficiently.

From 4,500 to 16,000, Tracking the Surge in Public Records Requests



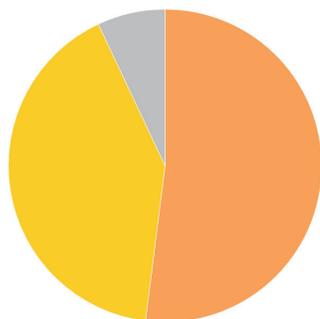
The number of requests that the City receives on an annual basis has more than tripled since FY 2017. The City received approximately 4,500 requests in FY 2017. Eight years later, in FY 2025, the City received over 16,000 requests.

In FY 2025, we observed a notable 13% increase in requests over FY 2024. Despite the overall growth in IPRA requests, our office has managed to keep pace with the increased demand and closes more and more requests each year.

FY 2026 Q1 Closure Rate

In FY 2026 Q1, 41% of requests were closed within 15 days. Faster closures help prevent new backlog and allow staff to focus on older, more complex requests that require additional time to complete.

21+ Days (52%) 15 Days (41%) 20 Days (7%)



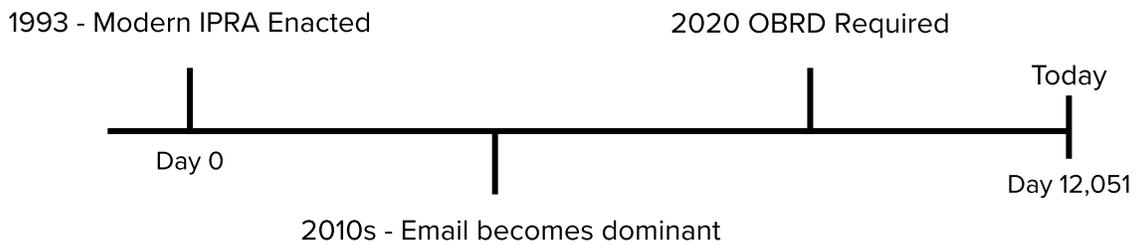
IPRA request volume has increased significantly over time, but the City’s ability to process and close requests has remained steady. In FY 2026 Q1, 41% of requests were closed within 15 days, and nearly half were resolved within 20 days. By front-loading efforts to close new requests, the City has maintained closure performance even as request volumes have increased substantially.

Chart: Cristobal Rocha • Source: NextRequest • Created with Datawrapper

IPRA Procedural Reform Is Essential for Modern Records Access

While the City continues to improve its systems, the foundation we're working from is outdated. The Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) hasn't kept pace with the volume, complexity, or technology of modern records requests. The law does not address the growth for commercial requestors, digital records such as emails, on-body recording devices (OBRD), texts, and social media.

Albuquerque is doing its part. Our data shows that cities can improve efficiency within the current framework. But lasting progress will require IPRA to be modernized to reflect today's digital records environment, because without reform, structural limits will continue to constrain how efficiently records can be produced.



“The Inspection of Public Records Act has not kept pace with the volume, complexity, or technology of modern records.”



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